

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE MIDDLE DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA**

THE CITY OF GREENSBORO,
LEWIS A. BRANDON III, JOYCE
JOHNSON, NELSON JOHNSON,
RICHARD ALAN KORITZ,
SANDRA SELF KORITZ, CHARLI
MAE SYKES, MAURICE WARREN
II, and GEORGEANNA BUTLER
WOMACK,

Plaintiffs,

v.

THE GUILFORD COUNTY
BOARD OF ELECTIONS,

Defendant.

No. 1:15-cv-559

JOINT STIPULATIONS OF FACT

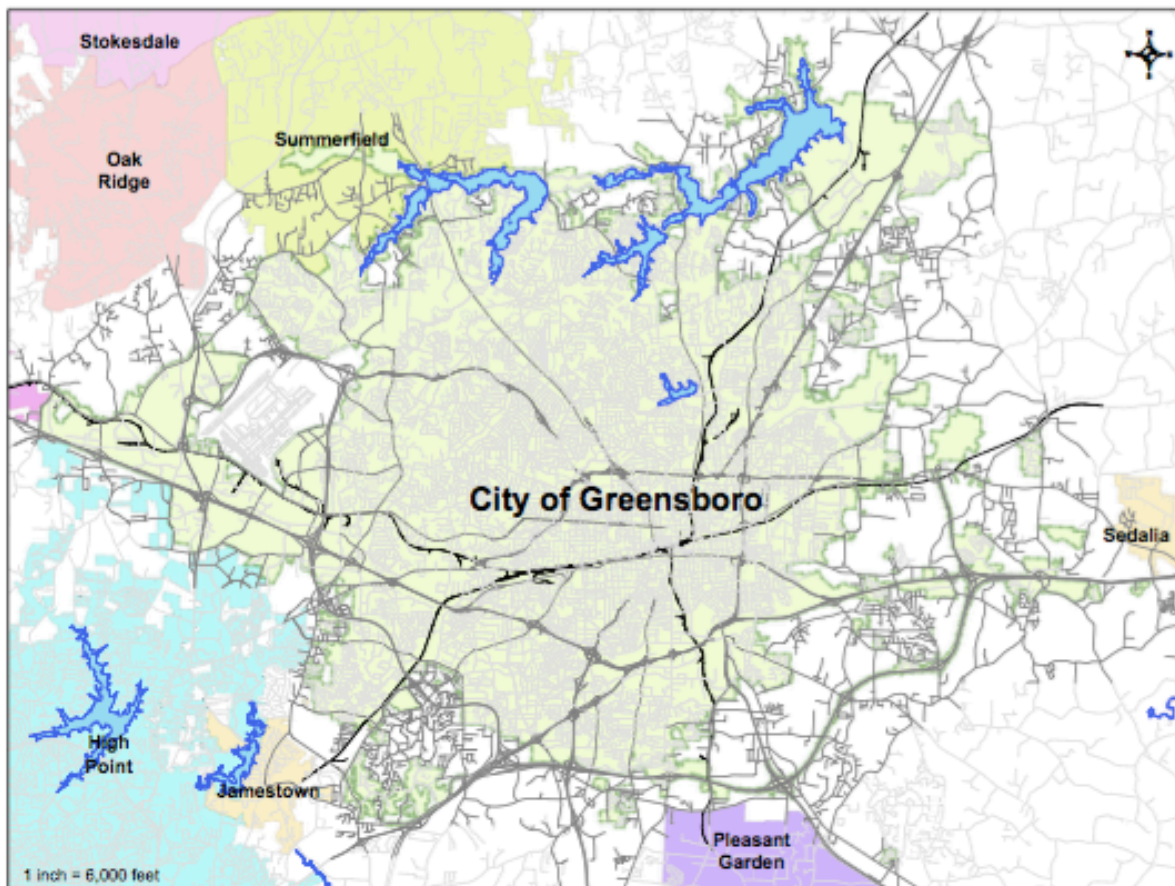
The parties jointly stipulate to the following facts:

City of Greensboro population data

1. The City of Greensboro is a municipal corporation organized and existing under the laws of North Carolina and located in Guilford County, North Carolina. *See* Greensboro City Charter Chapter I, § 1.01.

2. As of the 2010 Census, Greensboro was the third-largest city in North Carolina. City of Greensboro Trends at 5, City of Greensboro, <http://www.greensboro-nc.gov/modules/showdocument.aspx?documentid=10421> (last visited Jan. 13, 2017).

3. The city limits of Greensboro are as follows:



City Limits Map, City of Greensboro (2016).

4. In 2000, the population of Greensboro was 223,891. City of Greensboro Trends at 7, City of Greensboro, <http://www.greensboro-nc.gov/modules/showdocument.aspx?documentid=10421> (last visited Dec. 29, 2016).

5. In 2010, the population of Greensboro was 269,666. Census 2010 Profile, City of Greensboro, <http://www.greensboro-nc.gov/modules/showdocument.aspx?documentid=5375> (last visited Dec. 29, 2016).

6. As of July 1, 2015, federal census estimates projected that the City of Greensboro had a current population of 285,342. QuickFacts: Greensboro city, North

Carolina, U.S. Census Bureau,

<http://www.census.gov/quickfacts/table/PST045215/3728000> (Dec. 29, 2016).

7. As of the 2010 Census, the racial makeup of the city's residents was as follows: 48.4% white, 40.6% African-American, 4.0% Asian, 2.6% two or more races, and 0.5% American Indian or Alaska Native. QuickFacts: Greensboro city, North

Carolina, U.S. Census Bureau,

<http://www.census.gov/quickfacts/table/POP010210/3728000,37> (last visited Dec. 29, 2016).

8. As of the 2010 Census, 7.5% of the city's residents identified their ethnicity as Hispanic or Latino. *Id.*

9. As of 2015, Greensboro's voters were registered 55.66% Democrat, 22.84% Republican, 21.35% unaffiliated, and 0.15% Libertarian. Stat Pack for Conference Report to House Bill 263 at 4, North Carolina General Assembly (July 1, 2015),

<http://ncleg.net/Applications/BillLookUp/LoadBillDocument.aspx?SessionCode=2015&DocNum=5583&SeqNum=2>.

Greensboro City Council election data

10. Greensboro is governed by the council-manager form of government. The City of Greensboro, City Council, <http://www.greensboro-nc.gov/index.aspx?page=84> (last visited Dec. 29, 2016).

11. The Greensboro City Council is a nonpartisan body consisting of a mayor and eight council members. *Id.*

12. Until 1983, the mayor and all council members were elected at large in citywide elections. March 12 Redistricting Meeting Presentation at 2, City of Greensboro, <http://www.greensboro-nc.gov/modules/showdocument.aspx?documentid=710> (last visited Dec. 29, 2016).

13. Beginning in 1983, the mayor and three council members have been elected at large in citywide elections, and five council members have been elected from single-member districts. *See* City Council, City of Greensboro, <http://www.greensboro-nc.gov/index.aspx?page=84> (last visited Dec. 29, 2016).

14. Since 1983, the mayor and all eight council members have been elected to two-year terms. *See id.*

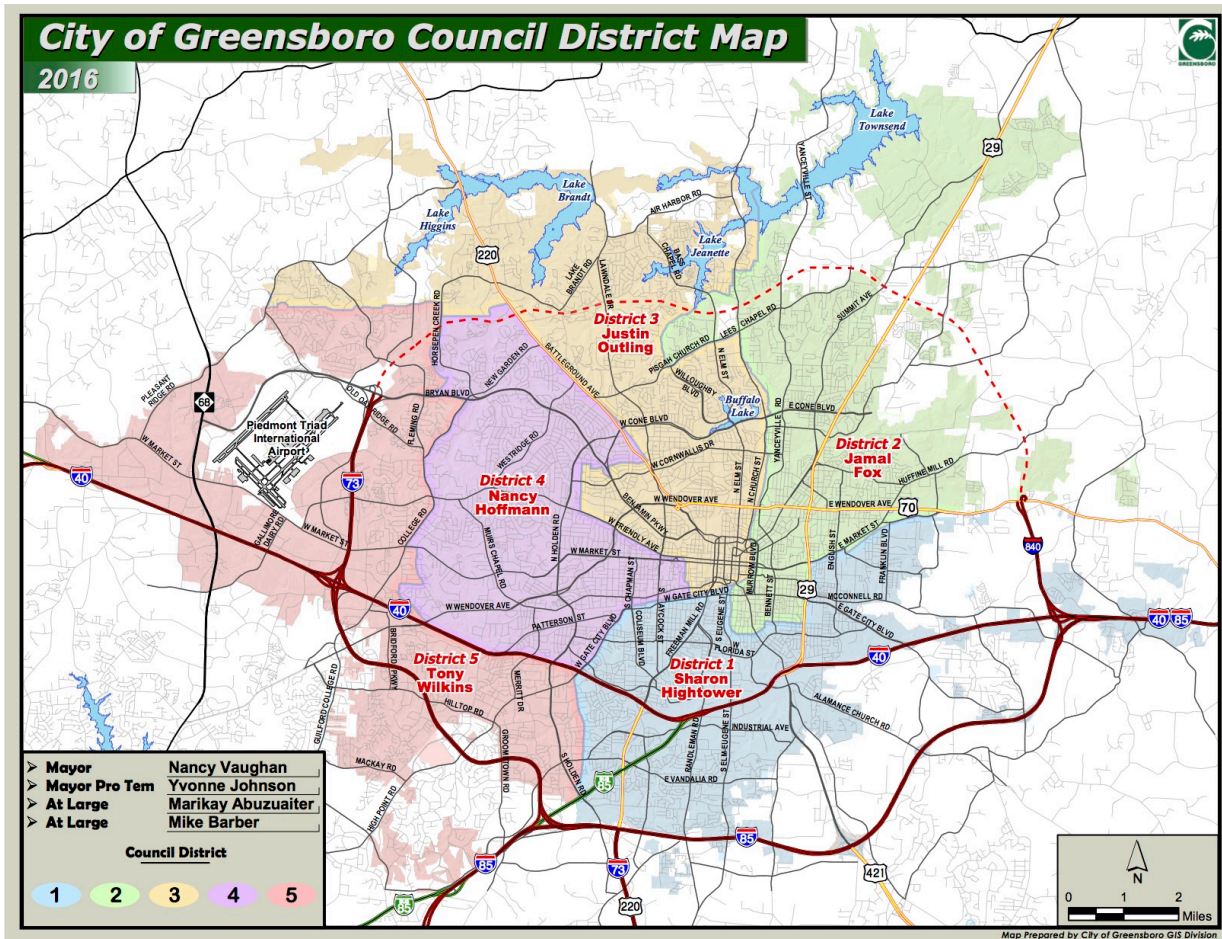
15. In 2015, the Greensboro City Council voted to amend the city charter to extend the mayor's and all eight council members' terms from two to four years effective beginning with representatives elected in the 2017 municipal election, subject to approval in a referendum by a majority of the city's voters. *See* Resolution Calling for a Referendum on an Ordinance to Amend Subchapter C – General Elections, Section 2.41 (1) and (3) of the Greensboro City Charter to Change the Terms of Office from Two (2) Years to Fours (4) Years, City of Greensboro, <https://greensboro.legistar.com/View.ashx?M=F&ID=3661145&GUID=9E8BEC39-7FF9-41F3-A8B0-F6BE2C0BBC68> (last visited Dec. 29, 2016).

16. In November 2015, Greensboro voters in a citywide referendum approved extending the mayor's and all eight council members' terms from two to four years beginning with representatives elected in the 2017 municipal election. Official Election Results for November 2015 General Election at 20, Guilford County Board of Elections (Nov. 10, 2015),

<http://uploads.myguilford.com/docs/elections/vt110315%20precinct.PDF>.

17. The Greensboro City Council last adjusted its single-member district boundaries in 2011, following the return of the 2010 Census. *See* Redistricting 2011, City of Greensboro, <http://www.greensboro-nc.gov/index.aspx?page=89> (last visited Dec. 29, 2016).

18. The current city council districts and incumbents are as follows:



City of Greensboro Council District Map 2016, City of Greensboro,
<http://www.greensboro-nc.gov/Modules/ShowDocument.aspx?documentid=740> (last
 visited Dec. 29, 2016).

19. The current members of the Greensboro City Council, their races and
 political party affiliations, and the districts from which they were elected are as follows:

Name	Race	Partisan Affiliation	Elected in District
Sharon Hightower	Black	Democrat	1
Jamal Fox	Black	Democrat	2
Justin Outling	Black	Democrat	3
Nancy Hoffmann	White	Democrat	4
Tony Wilkins	White	Republican	5
Yvonne Johnson	Black	Democrat	At Large

Marikay Abuzuaiter	White	Democrat	At Large
Mike Barber	White	Democrat	At Large
Nancy Vaughan	White	Democrat	Mayor

See City Council, City of Greensboro, <http://www.greensboro-nc.gov/index.aspx?page=84> (last visited Dec. 29, 2016); NC Public Voter Search, North Carolina State Board of Elections, https://vt.ncsbe.gov/voter_search_public (last visited Dec. 29, 2016).

20. The street addresses and precinct assignments of incumbent Greensboro City Council members in 2015 were as follows:

Name	Address	Precinct
Sharon Hightower	6 Belles Court	G71
Jamal Fox	2026 Chapel Park Lane	G09
Zack Matheny	3204 Round Hill Road	G22
Justin Outling	5 Magnolia Court	G11
Nancy Hoffmann	57 Folkstone Drive	G35
Tony Wilkins	5902 Weston Drive	G66
Yvonne Johnson	4311 King Arthur Place	G06
Marikay Abuzuaiter	3601 Brassfield Oaks Drive	G40B
Mike Barber	408 Hobbs Road	G16
Nancy Vaughan	902 Sunset Drive	G18

See City Council, City of Greensboro, <http://www.greensboro-nc.gov/index.aspx?page=84> (last visited Dec. 29, 2016); NC Public Voter Search, North Carolina State Board of Elections, https://vt.ncsbe.gov/voter_search_public (last visited Dec. 29, 2016).

21. Greensboro City Council members elected from 1999 through 2015, their races and political party registrations, and the districts from which they were elected are as follows:

Year	District	Name	Race	Partisan Affiliation
1999	1	Earl Jones	Black	Democrat
1999	2	Claudette Burroughs-White	Black	Democrat
1999	3	Robbie Perkins	White	Republican
1999	4	Nancy Vaughan	White	Republican
1999	5	Sandy Carmany	White	Democrat
1999	At Large	Yvonne Johnson	Black	Democrat
1999	At Large	Don Vaughan	White	Democrat
1999	At Large	Tom Phillips	White	Unaffiliated
1999	Mayor	Keith Holliday	White	Democrat
2001	1	Belvin Jessup	Black	Democrat
2001	2	Claudette Burroughs-White	Black	Democrat
2001	3	Robbie Perkins	White	Republican
2001	4	Florence Gatten	White	Democrat
2001	5	Sandy Carmany	White	Democrat
2001	At Large	Yvonne Johnson	Black	Democrat
2001	At Large	Don Vaughan	White	Democrat
2001	At Large	Tom Phillips	White	Unaffiliated
2001	Mayor	Keith Holliday	White	Democrat
2003	1	Dianne Bellamy-Small	Black	Democrat
2003	2	Claudette Burroughs-White	Black	Democrat
2003	3	Robbie Perkins	White	Republican
2003	4	Florence Gatten	White	Democrat
2003	5	Sandy Carmany	White	Democrat
2003	At Large	Yvonne Johnson	Black	Democrat
2003	At Large	Don Vaughn	White	Democrat
2003	At Large	Tom Phillips	White	Unaffiliated
2003	Mayor	Keith Holliday	White	Democrat
2005	1	Dianne Bellamy-Small	Black	Democrat
2005	2	Goldie Wells	Black	Democrat

2005	3	Tom Phillips	White	Unaffiliated
2005	4	Mike Barber	White	Democrat
2005	5	Sandy Carmany	White	Democrat
2005	At Large	Sandra Anderson-Groat	White	Democrat
2005	At Large	Yvonne Johnson	Black	Democrat
2005	At Large	Florence Gatten	White	Democrat
2005	Mayor	Keith Holliday	White	Democrat
2007	1	Dianne Bellamy-Small	Black	Democrat
2007	2	Goldie Wells	Black	Democrat
2007	3	Zack Matheny	White	Republican
2007	4	Mike Barber	White	Democrat
2007	5	Trudy Wade	White	Republican
2007	At Large	Sandra Anderson-Groat	White	Democrat
2007	At Large	Robbie Perkins	White	Republican
2007	At Large	Mary Rakestraw	White	Republican
2007	Mayor	Yvonne Johnson	Black	Democrat
2009	1	Dianne Bellamy-Small	Black	Democrat
2009	2	Jim Kee	Black	Democrat
2009	3	Zack Matheny	White	Republican
2009	4	Mary Rakestraw	White	Republican
2009	5	Trudy Wade	White	Republican
2009	At Large	Nancy Vaughan	White	Republican
2009	At Large	Robbie Perkins	White	Republican
2009	At Large	Danny Thompson	White	Republican
2009	Mayor	Bob Knight	White	Republican
2011	1	Dianne Bellamy-Small	Black	Democrat
2011	2	Jim Kee	Black	Democrat
2011	3	Zack Matheny	White	Republican
2011	4	Nancy Hoffmann	White	Democrat
2011	5	Trudy Wade	White	Republican
2011	At Large	Yvonne Johnson	Black	Democrat
2011	At Large	Nancy Vaughan	White	Unaffiliated
2011	At Large	Marikay Abuzuaiter	White	Democrat
2011	Mayor	Robbie Perkins	White	Republican
2013	1	Sharon Hightower	Black	Democrat
2013	2	Jamal Fox	Black	Democrat
2013	3	Zack Matheny	White	Republican

2013	4	Nancy Hoffmann	White	Democrat
2013	5	Tony Wilkins	White	Republican
2013	At Large	Yvonne Johnson	Black	Democrat
2013	At Large	Mike Barber	White	Democrat
2013	At Large	Marikay Abuzuaiter	White	Democrat
2013	Mayor	Nancy Vaughan	White	Democrat
2015	1	Sharon Hightower	Black	Democrat
2015	2	Jamal Fox	Black	Democrat
2015	3	Justin Outling	Black	Democrat
2015	4	Nancy Hoffmann	White	Democrat
2015	5	Tony Wilkins	White	Republican
2015	At Large	Yvonne Johnson	Black	Democrat
2015	At Large	Marikay Abuzuaiter	White	Democrat
2015	At Large	Mike Barber	White	Democrat
2015	Mayor	Nancy Vaughan	White	Democrat

General Election Results, Guilford County Board of Elections, (last visited Dec. 29, 2016) (see Mayoral and City Council Elections on Nov. 2, 1999; Nov. 6, 2001; Nov. 4, 2003; Nov. 8, 2005; Nov. 6, 2007; Nov. 3, 2009; Nov. 8, 2011; Nov. 5, 2013; and Nov. 3, 2015); NC Public Voter Search, North Carolina State Board of Elections, https://vt.ncsbe.gov/voter_search_public (last visited Dec. 29, 2016).

22. Total expenditures listed on year-end campaign finance reports for Greensboro City Council members for 2011, 2013, and 2015 and the districts from which they were elected are as follows:

Year	Elected in District	Name	Total Year-End Expenditures for Election Cycle
2011	1	Dianne Bellamy-Small	None listed
2011	2	Jim Kee	\$10,290.16
2011	3	Zac Matheny	\$14,487.06
2011	4	Nancy Hoffmann	\$47,507.22
2011	5	Trudy Wade	\$8,774.95
2011	At Large	Yvonne Johnson	\$39,159.32

2011	At Large	Nancy Vaughan	\$13,011.33
2011	At Large	Marikay Abuzuaiter	\$4,829.57
2011	Mayor	Robbie Perkins	\$90,456.84
2013	1	Sharon Hightower	None listed
2013	2	Jamal Fox	None listed
2013	3	Zac Matheny	\$47,969.39
2013	4	Nancy Hoffmann	\$50,863.18
2013	5	Tony Wilkins	\$8,835.36
2013	At Large	Yvonne Johnson	\$16,571.81
2013	At Large	Marikay Abuzuaiter	\$6,694.60
2013	At Large	Mike Barber	\$31,158.62
2013	Mayor	Nancy Vaughan	\$67,927.41
2015	1	Sharon Hightower	None listed
2015	2	Jamal Fox	\$13,410.31
2015	3	Justin Outling	\$33,323.55
2015	4	Nancy Hoffmann	\$53,048.43
2015	5	Tony Wilkins	\$4,699.53
2015	At Large	Yvonne Johnson	\$16,342.34
2015	At Large	Marikay Abuzuaiter	\$12,434.67
2015	At Large	Mike Barber	\$14,054.52
2015	Mayor	Nancy Vaughan	\$13,352.28

See Candidate Finance Report Search, Guilford County Board of Elections,

<http://candidatereports.myguilford.com> (last visited Dec. 29, 2016).

North Carolina General Assembly terminology and procedures

23. “Local act” is the North Carolina General Assembly’s term for a piece of legislation that has limited application, in that it affects fewer than fifteen counties.

Glossary, North Carolina General Assembly,

<http://ncleg.net/gascripts/Help/KnowledgeBase/viewItem.pl?nID=163> (last visited Dec. 29, 2016).

24. A bill that proposes a local act is referred to as a “local bill.” Overview of the Structure, Legislation & Process of North Carolina’s Legislature at 4, UNC School of Government,

https://www.sog.unc.edu/sites/www.sog.unc.edu/files/course_materials/General%20Assembly%20Handout%20-%20Master_0.pdf (last accessed Dec. 29, 2016).

25. Local bills are generally filed by one or more members of the local legislative delegation, which consists of all members of the North Carolina General Assembly who represent the jurisdiction to which the local bill applies. *See id.* at 9.

26. In 2015, the members of the local legislative delegation for Guilford County, their party affiliations, races, and cities of residence were as follows:

District	Name	Party affiliation	Race	City of residence
H57	Rep. Pricey Harrison	Democrat	White	Greensboro
H58	Rep. Ralph Johnson	Democrat	Black	Greensboro
H59	Rep. Jon Hardister	Republican	White	Greensboro
H60	Rep. Cecil Brockman	Democrat	Black	High Point
H61	Rep. John Faircloth	Republican	White	High Point
H62	Rep. John Blust	Republican	White	Greensboro
S26	Sen. Phil Berger	Republican	White	Eden
S27	Sen. Trudy Wade	Republican	White	Greensboro
S28	Sen. Gladys Robinson	Democrat	Black	Greensboro

See Guilford County Representation, 2017-2018 Session, North Carolina General Assembly, <http://www.ncleg.net/gascripts/counties/counties.pl?County=Guilford> (last visited Dec. 29, 2016) (reflecting that Rep. Amos Quick was elected in 2016 to the seat vacated by deceased District 58 Rep. Ralph Johnson); NC Public Voter Search, North

Carolina State Board of Elections, https://vt.ncsbe.gov/voter_search_public (last visited Dec. 29, 2016).

27. Local bills become law upon ratification by both houses of the General Assembly and do not require the signature of the governor. How a Law is Made, North Carolina General Assembly, <http://www.ncleg.net/NCGAInfo/Bill-Law/bill-law.html> (last visited Dec. 29, 2016).

28. The House of Representatives' internal governance rules for the 2015-16 legislative session were adopted on April 2, 2015 as House Resolution 481, short-titled "House Permanent Rules-Final." House Resolution 481, North Carolina General Assembly, <http://www.ncleg.net/gascripts/BillLookUp/BillLookUp.pl?Session=2015&BillID=h481> (last visited Dec. 29, 2016).

29. House Rule 44 for the 2015-16 legislative session states that "[i]n appointing members to conference committees, the Speaker shall appoint no less than a majority of members who generally supported the House position as determined by the Speaker." *Id.* (adopted edition at 21:46-48).

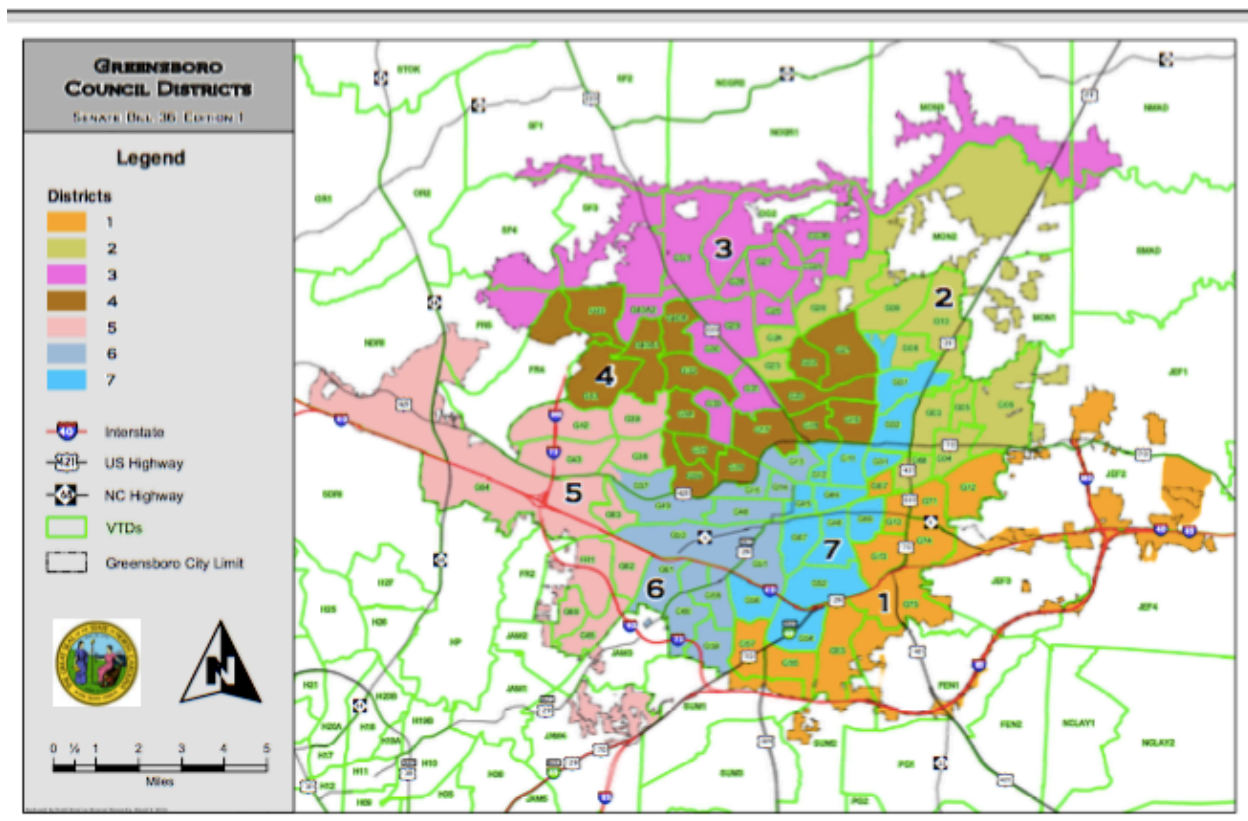
30. The Senate's internal governance rules for the 2015-16 legislative session were adopted on January 15, 2015 as Senate Resolution 1, short-titled "2015 Senate Permanent Rules." Senate Resolution 1, North Carolina General Assembly, <http://www.ncleg.net/gascripts/BillLookUp/BillLookUp.pl?Session=2015&BillID=S1> (last visited Dec. 29, 2016).

Senate Bill 36

31. Senate Bill 36, a local bill short-titled “Greensboro City Council Changes,” was filed in the North Carolina General Assembly on February 4, 2015, by Senator Trudy Wade of Guilford County. Senate Bill 36, North Carolina General Assembly, <http://www.ncleg.net/gascripts/BillLookUp/BillLookUp.pl?Session=2015&BillID=sb36> (last visited Dec. 29, 2016).

32. Senate Bill 36 proposed to restructure and redistrict the Greensboro City Council using seven single-member districts. *Id.*

33. A map of the seven single-member districts under Senate Bill 36 is as follows:



Greensboro Council Districts, Senate Bill 36, Edition 1, North Carolina General Assembly, <http://ncleg.net/documentsites/committees/senate2015-123/3-10-2015/Greensboro%20Council%20proposed%20map.pdf> (last visited Dec. 29, 2016).

34. On March 5, 2015, the Senate Redistricting Committee first heard public comment on Senate Bill 36. *See* Transcript of March 5, 2015 Meeting of Senate Redistricting Committee.

35. On March 10, 2015, the Senate Redistricting Committee heard further public comment on Senate Bill 36 and voted to favorably report a committee substitute bill to the full Senate for consideration. *See* Senate Bill 36, North Carolina General Assembly, <http://www.ncleg.net/gascripts/BillLookUp/BillLookUp.pl?Session=2015&BillID=sb36> (last visited Dec. 29, 2016).

36. The Senate Redistricting Committee substitute bill for Senate Bill 36 provided that, “Notwithstanding Part 4 of Article 5 of Chapter 160A of the General Statutes and G.S. 153A-22, the City of Greensboro shall not alter or amend the form of government for the City.” Senate Bill 36, Edition 2 at Section 1.(b), North Carolina General Assembly (Mar. 10, 2015), <http://www.ncleg.net/Sessions/2015/Bills/Senate/PDF/S36v2.pdf>.

37. On March 11, 2015, the Senate debated and passed Senate Bill 36 on second reading. During the debate, an amendment by Senator Gladys Robinson of Guilford County to add a referendum to the bill was tabled. *Id.*; Senate Bill 36, Amendment 1, North Carolina General Assembly,

<http://www.ncleg.net/Applications/BillLookUp/LoadBillDocument.aspx?SessionCode=2015&DocNum=1037&SeqNum=0> (last visited Dec. 29, 2016).

38. On March 12, 2015, Senate Bill 36 passed its third reading in the Senate and was sent to the House. Senate Bill 36, North Carolina General Assembly, <http://www.ncleg.net/gascripts/BillLookUp/BillLookUp.pl?Session=2015&BillID=sb36> (last visited Dec. 29, 2016).

39. Individual senators' votes on Senate Bill 36 on second reading, broken down by political party registration and race, were as follows:

Senator	Vote	Party registration	Race
Alexander	Aye	Republican	White
Apodaca	Aye	Republican	White
B. Jackson	Aye	Republican	White
Barefoot	Aye	Republican	White
Barringer	Aye	Republican	White
Berger	Aye	Republican	White
Bingham	Aye	Republican	White
Brock	Aye	Republican	White
Brown	Aye	Republican	White
Cook	Aye	Republican	White
Gunn	Aye	Republican	White
Harrington	Aye	Republican	White
Hartsell	Aye	Republican	White
Hise	Aye	Republican	White
Krawiec	Aye	Republican	White
Lee	Aye	Republican	White
McInnis	Aye	Republican	White
Meredith	Aye	Republican	White
Newton	Aye	Republican	White
Pate	Aye	Republican	White
Rabin	Aye	Republican	White
Randleman	Aye	Republican	White

Sanderson	Aye	Republican	White
Soucek	Aye	Republican	White
Tarte	Aye	Republican	White
Tillman	Aye	Republican	White
Tucker	Aye	Republican	White
Wade	Aye	Republican	White
Wells	Aye	Republican	White
Blue	No	Democrat	Black
Bryant	No	Democrat	Black
Clark	No	Democrat	Black
D. Davis	No	Democrat	Black
Ford	No	Democrat	Black
Foushee	No	Democrat	Black
J. Jackson	No	Democrat	White
Lowe	No	Democrat	Black
McKissick	No	Democrat	Black
Robinson	No	Democrat	Black
Smith	No	Democrat	White
Smith-Ingram	No	Democrat	Black
Stein	No	Democrat	White
Van Duyn	No	Democrat	White
Waddell	No	Democrat	Black
Woodard	No	Democrat	White
Daniel	Not Voting	Republican	White
Rucho	Not Voting	Republican	White
Curtis	Absent	Republican	White
J. Davis	Absent	Republican	White
Rabon	Absent	Republican	White

Senate Roll Call Vote, Senate Bill 36, North Carolina General Assembly,

<http://ncleg.net/gascripts/voteHistory/RollCallVoteTranscript.pl?sSession=2015&sChamber=S&RCS=31> (last visited Dec. 29, 2016); NC Public Voter Search, North Carolina

State Board of Elections, https://vt.ncsbe.gov/voter_search_public (last visited Dec. 29, 2016).

40. On March 17, 2015, the bill passed its first reading in the House and was referred to the House Elections Committee. Senate Bill 36, North Carolina General Assembly, <http://www.ncleg.net/gascripts/BillLookup/BillLookup.pl?Session=2015&BillID=sb36> (last visited Dec. 29, 2016).

41. No further action was taken on Senate Bill 36 during the 2015-16 legislative session. *Id.*

House Bill 263

42. House Bill 263, short-titled “City of Trinity Terms of Election,” was filed in the North Carolina General Assembly on March 17, 2015 by Representative Pat Hurley of Randolph County. House Bill 263, North Carolina General Assembly, <http://www.ncleg.net/gascripts/BillLookup/BillLookup.pl?Session=2015&BillID=hb+263&submitButton=Go> (last visited Dec. 29, 2016).

43. At the time of filing, House Bill 263 contained provisions relating only to the Trinity City Council. *Id.* The bill reduced the size of the council from eight members elected from multi-member districts to five members, four of whom would be elected from single-member districts and one of whom would be elected at large. *Id.*

44. House Bill 263 was heard in the House Local Government Committee and received a favorable report on March 26, 2015. *Id.*

45. House Bill 263 passed its second and third readings in the House on March 30, 2015 and was sent to the Senate the next day, where it was referred to the Senate State and Local Government Committee. *Id.*

46. On May 6, 2015, House Bill 263 was withdrawn from the Senate State and Local Government Committee and re-referred to the Senate Redistricting Committee. *Id.*

47. On June 9, 2015, the Senate Redistricting Committee provided public notice that a committee meeting was scheduled for the morning of June 10, 2015 to discuss House Bill 263. *See Minutes of June 10, 2015 Meeting of Senate Redistricting Committee.*

48. On June 10, 2015, the Senate Redistricting Committee considered and favorably reported a committee substitute bill for House Bill 263, short-titled “City Elections / Trinity and Greensboro.” House Bill 263, North Carolina General Assembly, <http://www.ncleg.net/gascripts/BillLookUp/BillLookUp.pl?Session=2015&BillID=hb+263&submitButton=Go> (last visited Dec. 29, 2016).

49. The committee substitute bill amended House Bill 263 to substantially include the contents of Senate Bill 36 in addition to House Bill 263’s original provisions, all of which had pertained to the Trinity City Council. House Bill 263, Proposed Senate Committee Substitute, North Carolina General Assembly, <http://www.ncleg.net/Applications/BillLookUp/LoadBillDocument.aspx?SessionCode=2015&DocNum=5198&SeqNum=0> (last visited Dec. 29, 2016).

50. The seven single-member district boundaries and population deviations in the committee substitute bill for House Bill 263 were identical to those in Senate Bill 36. *Id.*

51. The committee substitute bill for House Bill 263 provided that, “Notwithstanding Part 4 of Article 5 of Chapter 160A of the General Statutes and G.S. 160A-23, the City of Greensboro shall not alter or amend the form of government for the City until after the return of the 2020 federal decennial Census.” House Bill 263, Edition 2 at Section 2.(b), North Carolina General Assembly (June 10, 2015), <http://www.ncleg.net/Sessions/2015/Bills/House/PDF/H263v2.pdf>.

52. During the committee’s consideration of the committee substitute bill for House Bill 263, Senator Trudy Wade explained the Greensboro provisions of the amended bill to the committee. *Id.*; *see* Transcript of June 10, 2015 Meeting of Senate Redistricting Committee.

53. The Senate Redistricting Committee heard no public comment on the committee substitute bill for House Bill 263. *See* Transcript of June 10, 2015 Meeting of Senate Redistricting Committee.

54. On June 11, 2015, the Senate considered and passed the committee substitute bill to House Bill 263 on second and third reading. House Bill 263, North Carolina General Assembly, <http://www.ncleg.net/gascripts/BillLookUp/BillLookUp.pl?Session=2015&BillID=hb+263&submitButton=Go> (last visited Dec. 29, 2016).

55. During the Senate floor debate on House Bill 263, a motion to divide the question by Senator Gladys Robinson of Guilford County was tabled. Motion to Divide, House Bill 263, North Carolina General Assembly, <http://ncleg.net/Applications/BillLookUp/LoadBillDocument.aspx?SessionCode=2015&DocNum=5225&SeqNum=0> (last visited Dec. 29, 2016).

56. Individual senators' votes on House Bill 263 on second reading, broken down by political party registration and race, were as follows:

Senator	Vote	Party registration	Race
Alexander	Aye	Republican	White
Apodaca	Aye	Republican	White
B. Jackson	Aye	Republican	White
Barefoot	Aye	Republican	White
Barringer	Aye	Republican	White
Berger	Aye	Republican	White
Bingham	Aye	Republican	White
Brock	Aye	Republican	White
Brown	Aye	Republican	White
Cook	Aye	Republican	White
Curtis	Aye	Republican	White
Daniel	Aye	Republican	White
Gunn	Aye	Republican	White
Harrington	Aye	Republican	White
Hartsell	Aye	Republican	White
Hise	Aye	Republican	White
J. Davis	Aye	Republican	White
Krawiec	Aye	Republican	White
Lee	Aye	Republican	White
McInnis	Aye	Republican	White
Newton	Aye	Republican	White
Pate	Aye	Republican	White
Rabin	Aye	Republican	White

Randleman	Aye	Republican	White
Rucho	Aye	Republican	White
Sanderson	Aye	Republican	White
Soucek	Aye	Republican	White
Tarte	Aye	Republican	White
Tucker	Aye	Republican	White
Wade	Aye	Republican	White
Wells	Aye	Republican	White
Blue	No	Democrat	Black
Bryant	No	Democrat	Black
Clark	No	Democrat	Black
D. Davis	No	Democrat	Black
Ford	No	Democrat	Black
Foushee	No	Democrat	Black
J. Jackson	No	Democrat	White
Lowe	No	Democrat	Black
McKissick	No	Democrat	Black
Robinson	No	Democrat	Black
Smith	No	Democrat	White
Smith-Ingram	No	Democrat	Black
Stein	No	Democrat	White
Van Duyn	No	Democrat	White
Waddell	No	Democrat	Black
Woodard	No	Democrat	White
Meredith	Absent	Republican	White
Rabon	Absent	Republican	White
Tillman	Absent	Republican	White

Senate Roll Call Vote, House Bill 263, North Carolina General Assembly,

<http://ncleg.net/gascritps/voteHistory/RollCallVoteTranscript.pl?sSession=2015&sChamber=S&RCS=385> (last visited Dec. 29, 2016); NC Public Voter Search, North Carolina State Board of Elections, https://vt.ncsbe.gov/voter_search_public (last visited Dec. 29, 2016).

57. On June 16, 2015, House Bill 263 was sent to the House for its concurrence in the Senate's changes to the bill. House Bill 263, North Carolina General Assembly, <http://www.ncleg.net/gascripts/BillLookUp/BillLookUp.pl?Session=2015&BillID=hb+263&submitButton=Go> (last visited Dec. 29, 2016).

58. House Bill 263 was added to and subsequently withdrawn from the House calendar without a vote four times between June 16 and June 24, 2015. *Id.*

59. On June 29, 2015, Representative Pat Hurley's motion to concur in the Senate's changes to House Bill 263 was defeated 35-73. *Id.*

60. Individual House members' votes on the motion to concur in the Senate's changes to House Bill 263 were as follows:

Representative	Vote	Party Registration	Race
Arp	Aye	Republican	White
Avila	Aye	Republican	White
Bishop	Aye	Republican	White
Boles	Aye	Republican	White
Brawley	Aye	Republican	White
Brody	Aye	Republican	White
Cleveland	Aye	Republican	White
Collins	Aye	Republican	White
Conrad	Aye	Republican	White
Daughtry	Aye	Republican	White
Dixon	Aye	Republican	White
Dollar	Aye	Republican	White
Elmore	Aye	Republican	White
Faircloth	Aye	Republican	White
Ford	Aye	Republican	White
Horn	Aye	Republican	White
Howard	Aye	Republican	White
Hurley	Aye	Republican	White

Iler	Aye	Republican	White
J. Bell	Aye	Republican	White
Jones	Aye	Republican	White
Lewis	Aye	Republican	White
McElraft	Aye	Republican	White
McGrady	Aye	Republican	White
McNeill	Aye	Republican	White
Millis	Aye	Republican	White
Presnell	Aye	Republican	White
R. Brown	Aye	Republican	White
R. Turner	Aye	Republican	White
Schaffer	Aye	Republican	White
Shepard	Aye	Republican	White
Stam	Aye	Republican	White
Torbett	Aye	Republican	White
Warren	Aye	Republican	White
Whitmire	Aye	Republican	White
Tine	No	Unaffiliated	White
Adams	No	Republican	White
B. Brown	No	Republican	White
Blackwell	No	Republican	White
Blust	No	Republican	White
Bradford	No	Republican	White
Bryan	No	Republican	White
Bumgardner	No	Republican	White
Burr	No	Republican	White
Catlin	No	Republican	White
Davis	No	Republican	White
Dobson	No	Republican	White
Fraley	No	Republican	White
Hardister	No	Republican	White
Hastings	No	Republican	White
Holloway	No	Republican	White
Jeter	No	Republican	White
L. Johnson	No	Republican	White
Jordan	No	Republican	White
Lambeth	No	Republican	White
Langdon	No	Republican	White

Malone	No	Republican	White
Pendleton	No	Republican	White
Pittman	No	Republican	White
Robinson	No	Republican	White
Ross	No	Republican	White
S. Martin	No	Republican	White
Saine	No	Republican	White
Setzer	No	Republican	White
Speciale	No	Republican	White
Steinburg	No	Republican	White
Stevens	No	Republican	White
Szoka	No	Republican	White
Watford	No	Republican	White
Zachary	No	Republican	White
Adcock	No	Democrat	White
Ager	No	Democrat	White
Alexander	No	Democrat	Black
B. Richardson	No	Democrat	Black
B. Turner	No	Democrat	White
Brisson	No	Democrat	White
Brockman	No	Democrat	Black
Carney	No	Democrat	White
Cotham	No	Democrat	White
Cunningham	No	Democrat	Black
D. Hall	No	Democrat	White
Earle	No	Democrat	Black
Farmer- Butterfield	No	Democrat	Black
Fisher	No	Democrat	White
Floyd	No	Democrat	Black
G. Graham	No	Democrat	Black
G. Martin	No	Democrat	White
Gill	No	Democrat	Black
Glazier	No	Democrat	White
Goodman	No	Democrat	White
Hanes	No	Democrat	Black
Harrison	No	Democrat	White
Holley	No	Democrat	Black

Insko	No	Democrat	White
Jackson	No	Democrat	White
L. Bell	No	Democrat	Black
L. Hall	No	Democrat	Black
Luebke	No	Democrat	White
Meyer	No	Democrat	White
Michaux	No	Democrat	Black
Pierce	No	Democrat	Black
Queen	No	Democrat	White
R. Johnson	No	Democrat	Black
R. Moore	No	Democrat	Black
Salmon	No	Democrat	White
Terry	No	Democrat	Black
Willingham	No	Democrat	Black
Wray	No	Democrat	White
T. Moore	Not Voting	Republican	White
Riddell	Not Voting	Republican	White
Baskerville	Not Voting	Democrat	Black
Hager	Absent	Republican	White
West	Absent	Republican	White
Yarborough	Absent	Republican	White
C. Graham	Absent	Democrat	Indian American
Hamilton	Absent	Democrat	White
Hunter	Absent	Democrat	Black
Lucas	Absent	Democrat	Black
Reives	Absent	Democrat	Black
Waddell	Absent	Democrat	White

House Roll Call Vote, House Bill 263, North Carolina General Assembly,

<http://ncleg.net/gascripts/voteHistory/RollCallVoteTranscript.pl?sSession=2015&sChamber=H&RCS=811> (last visited Dec. 29, 2016); NC Public Voter Search, North Carolina

State Board of Elections, https://vt.ncsbe.gov/voter_search_public (last visited Dec. 29, 2016).

Conference report for House Bill 263

61. On June 29 and 30, respectively, House Speaker Tim Moore and Senate President Pro Tempore Phil Berger appointed conference committee members to resolve the House and Senate's differences on House Bill 263. *Id.*

62. The conference committee members, their party affiliations and races, the counties in which they reside, and their votes on second reading or concurrence for the amended House Bill 263 were as follows:

Member	Vote	Party registration	Race	County
Sen. Andrew Brock	Aye	Republican	White	Davie
Sen. Bob Rucho	Aye	Republican	White	Mecklenburg
Sen. Trudy Wade	Aye	Republican	White	Guilford
Rep. John Blust	No	Republican	White	Guilford
Rep. John Faircloth	Aye	Republican	White	Guilford
Rep. Mike Hager	Absent	Republican	White	Rutherford
Rep. Pat Hurley	Aye	Republican	White	Randolph
Rep. Pat McElraft	Aye	Republican	White	Carteret

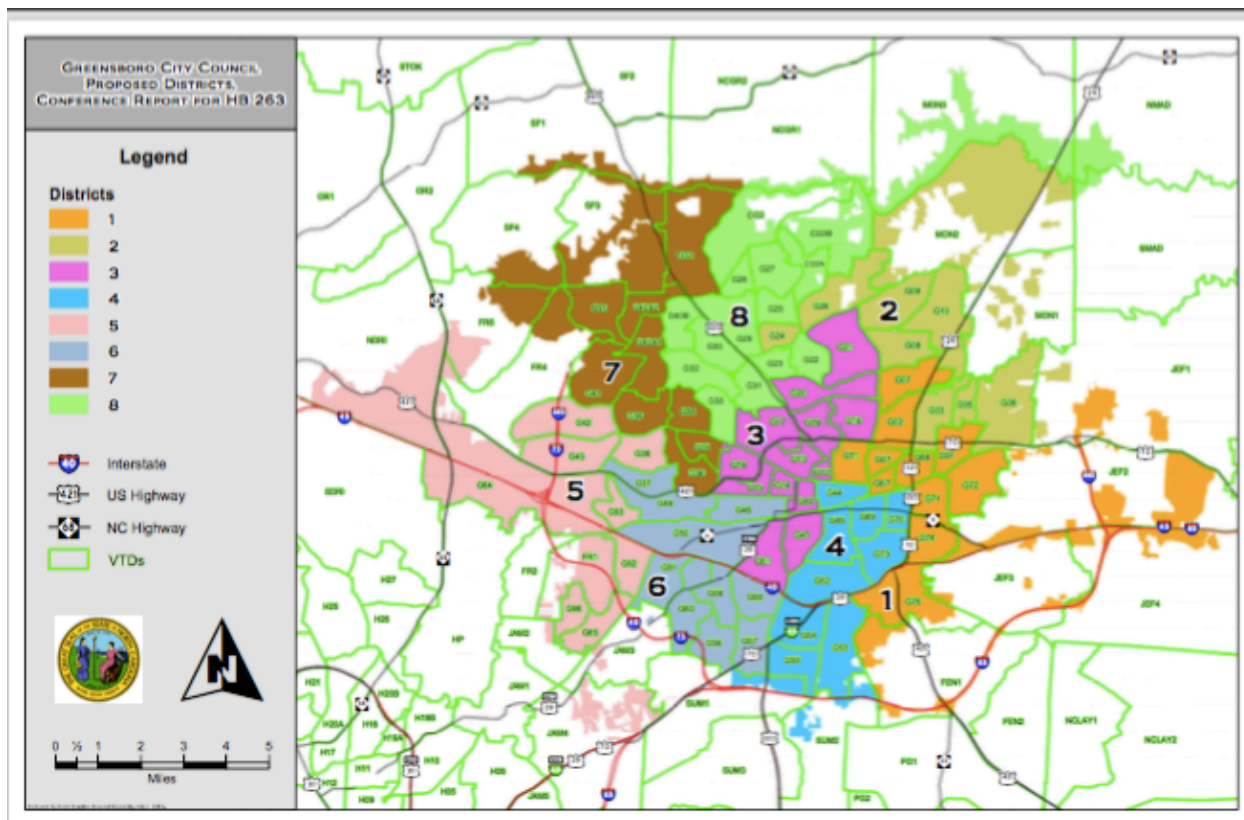
See Conferees for House Bill 263: City Elections/Trinity and Greensboro, North Carolina General Assembly,

<http://ncleg.net/gascripts/confcomm/confcommittee.pl?BillChamber=H&BillID=263&session=2015¤t=false> (last visited Dec. 29, 2016); NC Public Voter Search, North

Carolina State Board of Elections, https://vt.ncsbe.gov/voter_search_public (last visited Dec. 29, 2016).

63. On July 1, 2015, the conference committee for House Bill 263 publicly released a conference committee substitute bill that created eight single-member districts for the Greensboro City Council and provided that “the City of Greensboro shall not alter or amend the form of government for the City.” House Bill 263, Proposed Conference Committee Substitute Bill, North Carolina General Assembly, <http://www.ncleg.net/Applications/BillLookUp/LoadBillDocument.aspx?SessionCode=2015&DocNum=5618&SeqNum=0> (last visited Dec. 29, 2016).

64. A map of the eight single-member districts under the conference committee substitute bill for House Bill 263 is as follows:



Greensboro City Council Proposed Districts, Conference Report for HB 263, North Carolina General Assembly,

<http://www.ncleg.net/Applications/BillLookup/LoadBillDocument.aspx?SessionCode=2015&DocNum=5583&SeqNum=3> (last visited Dec. 29, 2016).

65. Under the conference committee substitute bill for House Bill 263, population deviations and racial composition of each district are as follows:

District	White VAP	Black VAP¹	Hispanic VAP	Deviation
1	19.34%	73.89%	5.24%	+4.37%
2	29.28%	62.15%	6.90%	-3.68%
3	73.35%	19.07%	4.42%	-3.03%
4	20.95%	72.74%	6.72%	+2.87%
5	63.81%	27.28%	6.18%	-0.09%
6	43.04%	40.61%	13.52%	+4.57%
7	81.05%	12.77%	4.20%	-3.56%
8	82.22%	13.60%	2.56%	-1.46%

Stat Pack for Conference Report to House Bill 263 at 1, 2, North Carolina General Assembly (July 1, 2015),

<http://ncleg.net/Applications/BillLookup/LoadBillDocument.aspx?SessionCode=2015&DocNum=5583&SeqNum=2>.

66. The eight single-member districts created under the conference committee substitute bill for House Bill 263 reassign incumbent council members to districts as follows:

Name	Race	Elected in District	New District
Sharon Hightower	Black	1	1

¹ “Black VAP” includes mixed-race black residents.

Justin Outling	Black	3	1
Jamal Fox	Black	2	2
Yvonne Johnson	Black	At-Large	2
Nancy Hoffman	White	4	3
Mike Barber	White	At-Large	3
Tony Wilkins	White	5	5
Marikay Abuzuaite	White	At-Large	8
Nancy Vaughan	White	Mayor	Mayor

Compare House Bill 263, Proposed Conference Committee Substitute Bill, North Carolina General Assembly,

<http://www.ncleg.net/Applications/BillLookup/LoadBillDocument.aspx?SessionCode=2015&DocNum=5618&SeqNum=0> (last visited Dec. 29, 2016) *with* City Council,

<http://www.greensboro-nc.gov/index.aspx?page=84> (last visited Dec. 29, 2016) *and* NC

Public Voter Search, North Carolina State Board of Elections, https://vt.ncsbe.gov/voter_search_public (last visited Dec. 29, 2016).

67. The conference committee substitute bill for House Bill 263 provided that:

Notwithstanding Part 4 of Article 5 of Chapter 160A of the General Statutes and G.S. 160A-23, the City of Greensboro shall not alter or amend the form of government for the City. Upon the return of the 2020 federal decennial census, the North Carolina General Assembly shall revise the districts set out in this section, if needed. The City of Greensboro may submit proposed changes to the districts set out in this section to the North Carolina General Assembly.

House Bill 263, Proposed Conference Committee Substitute at Section 2.(b),

North Carolina General Assembly (July 1, 2015),

<http://www.ncleg.net/Applications/BillLookup/LoadBillDocument.aspx?SessionCode=2015&DocNum=5581&SeqNum=0>.

68. On the morning of July 2, 2015, the House debated the conference committee substitute bill for House Bill 263 and voted 53-50 not to adopt the conference report. *See* Transcript of July 2, 2015 House Floor Debate.

69. Individual House members' initial votes on the conference report, broken down by political party registration and race, were as follows:

Representative	Vote	Party Registration	Race
Arp	Aye	Republican	White
Avila	Aye	Republican	White
B. Brown	Aye	Republican	White
Bishop	Aye	Republican	White
Boles	Aye	Republican	White
Brawley	Aye	Republican	White
Brody	Aye	Republican	White
Bryan	Aye	Republican	White
Burr	Aye	Republican	White
Cleveland	Aye	Republican	White
Collins	Aye	Republican	White
Conrad	Aye	Republican	White
Daughtry	Aye	Republican	White
Dixon	Aye	Republican	White
Dollar	Aye	Republican	White
Faircloth	Aye	Republican	White
Ford	Aye	Republican	White
Hager	Aye	Republican	White
Hardister	Aye	Republican	White
Hastings	Aye	Republican	White
Horn	Aye	Republican	White
Howard	Aye	Republican	White
Hurley	Aye	Republican	White
Iler	Aye	Republican	White
J. Bell	Aye	Republican	White
Jones	Aye	Republican	White

Jordan	Aye	Republican	White
L. Johnson	Aye	Republican	White
Lambeth	Aye	Republican	White
Langdon	Aye	Republican	White
Lewis	Aye	Republican	White
Malone	Aye	Republican	White
McElraft	Aye	Republican	White
McGrady	Aye	Republican	White
McNeill	Aye	Republican	White
Millis	Aye	Republican	White
Pendleton	Aye	Republican	White
Presnell	Aye	Republican	White
R. Brown	Aye	Republican	White
R. Turner	Aye	Republican	White
Robinson	Aye	Republican	White
S. Martin	Aye	Republican	White
Shepard	Aye	Republican	White
Stam	Aye	Republican	White
Szoka	Aye	Republican	White
T. Moore	Aye	Republican	White
Torbett	Aye	Republican	White
Warren	Aye	Republican	White
Whitmire	Aye	Republican	White
Zachary	Aye	Republican	White
Adams	No	Republican	White
Blackwell	No	Republican	White
Blust	No	Republican	White
Bradford	No	Republican	White
Bumgardner	No	Republican	White
Catlin	No	Republican	White
Dobson	No	Republican	White
Fraley	No	Republican	White
Holloway	No	Republican	White
Jeter	No	Republican	White
Pittman	No	Republican	White
Riddell	No	Republican	White
Ross	No	Republican	White
Saine	No	Republican	White

Setzer	No	Republican	White
Speciale	No	Republican	White
Stevens	No	Republican	White
Watford	No	Republican	White
Adcock	No	Democrat	White
Ager	No	Democrat	White
Alexander	No	Democrat	Black
B. Richardson	No	Democrat	Black
B. Turner	No	Democrat	White
Brockman	No	Democrat	Black
D. Hall	No	Democrat	White
Farmer-Butterfield	No	Democrat	Black
Fisher	No	Democrat	White
Floyd	No	Democrat	Black
G. Graham	No	Democrat	Black
G. Martin	No	Democrat	White
Gill	No	Democrat	Black
Glazier	No	Democrat	White
Hamilton	No	Democrat	White
Hanes	No	Democrat	Black
Harrison	No	Democrat	White
Holley	No	Democrat	Black
Hunter	No	Democrat	Black
Insko	No	Democrat	White
Jackson	No	Democrat	White
L. Bell	No	Democrat	Black
L. Hall	No	Democrat	Black
Lucas	No	Democrat	Black
Luebke	No	Democrat	White
Michaux	No	Democrat	Black
Pierce	No	Democrat	Black
Queen	No	Democrat	White
R. Johnson	No	Democrat	Black
R. Moore	No	Democrat	Black
Salmon	No	Democrat	White
Terry	No	Democrat	Black
Waddell	No	Democrat	White
Willingham	No	Democrat	Black

Wray	No	Democrat	White
Steinburg	Not Voting	Republican	White
Baskerville	Not Voting	Democrat	Black
Tine	Absent	Unaffiliated	White
Davis	Absent	Republican	White
Elmore	Absent	Republican	White
Schaffer	Absent	Republican	White
West	Absent	Republican	White
Yarborough	Absent	Republican	White
Brisson	Absent	Democrat	White
C. Graham	Absent	Democrat	Indian American
Carney	Absent	Democrat	White
Cotham	Absent	Democrat	White
Cunningham	Absent	Democrat	Black
Earle	Absent	Democrat	Black
Goodman	Absent	Democrat	White
Meyer	Absent	Democrat	White
Reives	Absent	Democrat	Black

House Roll Call on Committee Report Adoption, House Bill 263, North Carolina General Assembly,

<http://www.ncleg.net/gascripts/voteHistory/RollCallVoteTranscript.pl?sSession=2015&sChamber=H&RCS=824> (last visited Dec. 30, 2016); NC Voter Lookup, North Carolina State Board of Elections, http://www.ncsbe.gov/webapps/voter_search (last visited Dec. 30, 2016).

70. Following the House's vote not to adopt the conference report, the House recessed and Republican members of the House caucused. *See* Transcript of July 2, 2015 House Floor Debate.

71. During the House recess, the Senate, which was then in session, also called a recess. *See* Transcript of July 2, 2015 Senate Floor Debate.

72. When the House returned from recess, Representative Charles Jeter of Mecklenburg County made a motion to reconsider the conference report for House Bill 263. *See* Transcript of July 2, 2015 House Floor Debate.

73. Following Representative Charles Jeter's motion to reconsider, Representative David Lewis of Harnett County made a motion to put Representative Jeter's motion to reconsider to an immediate vote, in lieu of further debate. *Id.* Representative Jeter's motion to reconsider then passed 59-46. House Bill 263, North Carolina General Assembly, <http://www.ncleg.net/gascripts/BillLookUp/BillLookUp.pl?Session=2015&BillID=hb+263&submitButton=Go> (last visited Dec. 29, 2016).

74. Following the House vote on the motion to reconsider, Representative Lewis made a motion to put adoption of the conference report for House Bill 263 to an immediate vote, in lieu of debate. *See* Transcript of July 2, 2015 House Floor Debate. The conference report was then adopted 57-46. House Bill 263, North Carolina General Assembly, <http://www.ncleg.net/gascripts/BillLookUp/BillLookUp.pl?Session=2015&BillID=hb+263&submitButton=Go> (last visited Dec. 29, 2016).

75. Individual House members' second votes on the conference report, broken down by political party registration and race, were as follows:

Representative	Vote	Party Registration	Race
Adams	Aye	Republican	White
Arp	Aye	Republican	White
Avila	Aye	Republican	White
B. Brown	Aye	Republican	White
Bishop	Aye	Republican	White
Blackwell	Aye	Republican	White
Boles	Aye	Republican	White
Bradford	Aye	Republican	White
Brawley	Aye	Republican	White
Brody	Aye	Republican	White
Bryan	Aye	Republican	White
Burr	Aye	Republican	White
Cleveland	Aye	Republican	White
Collins	Aye	Republican	White
Conrad	Aye	Republican	White
Daughtry	Aye	Republican	White
Dixon	Aye	Republican	White
Dollar	Aye	Republican	White
Faircloth	Aye	Republican	White
Ford	Aye	Republican	White
Fraley	Aye	Republican	White
Hager	Aye	Republican	White
Hastings	Aye	Republican	White
Horn	Aye	Republican	White
Howard	Aye	Republican	White
Hurley	Aye	Republican	White
Iler	Aye	Republican	White
J. Bell	Aye	Republican	White
Jeter	Aye	Republican	White
Jones	Aye	Republican	White
Jordan	Aye	Republican	White
L. Johnson	Aye	Republican	White
Langdon	Aye	Republican	White
Lewis	Aye	Republican	White
Malone	Aye	Republican	White
McElraft	Aye	Republican	White

McGrady	Aye	Republican	White
McNeill	Aye	Republican	White
Millis	Aye	Republican	White
Pendleton	Aye	Republican	White
Pittman	Aye	Republican	White
Presnell	Aye	Republican	White
R. Brown	Aye	Republican	White
R. Turner	Aye	Republican	White
Robinson	Aye	Republican	White
S. Martin	Aye	Republican	White
Saine	Aye	Republican	White
Shepard	Aye	Republican	White
Speciale	Aye	Republican	White
Stam	Aye	Republican	White
Szoka	Aye	Republican	White
T. Moore	Aye	Republican	White
Torbett	Aye	Republican	White
Warren	Aye	Republican	White
Whitmire	Aye	Republican	White
Zachary	Aye	Republican	White
Blust	No	Republican	White
Bumgardner	No	Republican	White
Dobson	No	Republican	White
Hardister	No	Republican	White
Holloway	No	Republican	White
Lambeth	No	Republican	White
Riddell	No	Republican	White
Ross	No	Republican	White
Setzer	No	Republican	White
Watford	No	Republican	White
Adcock	No	Democrat	White
Ager	No	Democrat	White
Alexander	No	Democrat	Black
B. Richardson	No	Democrat	Black
B. Turner	No	Democrat	White
Baskerville	No	Democrat	Black
Brockman	No	Democrat	Black
D. Hall	No	Democrat	White

Farmer-Butterfield	No	Democrat	Black
Fisher	No	Democrat	White
Floyd	No	Democrat	Black
G. Graham	No	Democrat	Black
G. Martin	No	Democrat	White
Gill	No	Democrat	Black
Glazier	No	Democrat	White
Hamilton	No	Democrat	White
Hanes	No	Democrat	Black
Harrison	No	Democrat	White
Holley	No	Democrat	Black
Hunter	No	Democrat	Black
Insko	No	Democrat	White
Jackson	No	Democrat	White
L. Bell	No	Democrat	Black
L. Hall	No	Democrat	Black
Lucas	No	Democrat	Black
Luebke	No	Democrat	White
Michaux	No	Democrat	Black
Pierce	No	Democrat	Black
Queen	No	Democrat	White
R. Johnson	No	Democrat	Black
R. Moore	No	Democrat	Black
Salmon	No	Democrat	White
Terry	No	Democrat	Black
Waddell	No	Democrat	White
Willingham	No	Democrat	Black
Wray	No	Democrat	White
Steinburg	Not Voting	Republican	White
Stevens	Not Voting	Republican	White
Tine	Absent	Unaffiliated	White
Catlin	Absent	Republican	White
Davis	Absent	Republican	White
Elmore	Absent	Republican	White
Schaffer	Absent	Republican	White
West	Absent	Republican	White

Yarborough	Absent	Republican	White
Brisson	Absent	Democrat	White
C. Graham	Absent	Democrat	Indian American
Carney	Absent	Democrat	White
Cotham	Absent	Democrat	White
Cunningham	Absent	Democrat	Black
Earle	Absent	Democrat	Black
Goodman	Absent	Democrat	White
Meyer	Absent	Democrat	White
Reives	Absent	Democrat	Black

Second House Roll Call on Committee Report Adoption, House Bill 263, North Carolina General Assembly,

<http://www.ncleg.net/gascripts/voteHistory/RollCallVoteTranscript.pl?sSession=2015&sChamber=H&RCS=830> (last visited Dec. 30, 2016); NC Voter Lookup, North Carolina State Board of Elections, http://www.ncsbe.gov/webapps/voter_search (last visited Dec. 30, 2016).

76. Following the House's vote to adopt the conference report for House Bill 263, the Senate also voted on July 2, 2015 to adopt the conference report. House Bill 263, North Carolina General Assembly,

<http://www.ncleg.net/gascripts/BillLookUp/BillLookUp.pl?Session=2015&BillID=hb+263&submitButton=Go> (last visited Dec. 29, 2016).

77. Individual Senate members' votes on the conference report, broken down by political party registration and race, were as follows:

Senator	Vote	Party registration	Race
Alexander	Aye	Republican	White

Apodaca	Aye	Republican	White
B. Jackson	Aye	Republican	White
Barefoot	Aye	Republican	White
Barringer	Aye	Republican	White
Berger	Aye	Republican	White
Bingham	Aye	Republican	White
Brock	Aye	Republican	White
Brown	Aye	Republican	White
Cook	Aye	Republican	White
Curtis	Aye	Republican	White
Daniel	Aye	Republican	White
Gunn	Aye	Republican	White
Harrington	Aye	Republican	White
Hartsell	Aye	Republican	White
Hise	Aye	Republican	White
J. Davis	Aye	Republican	White
Krawiec	Aye	Republican	White
Lee	Aye	Republican	White
McInnis	Aye	Republican	White
Meredith	Aye	Republican	White
Newton	Aye	Republican	White
Pate	Aye	Republican	White
Rabin	Aye	Republican	White
Randleman	Aye	Republican	White
Rucho	Aye	Republican	White
Sanderson	Aye	Republican	White
Soucek	Aye	Republican	White
Tarte	Aye	Republican	White
Tillman	Aye	Republican	White
Tucker	Aye	Republican	White
Wade	Aye	Republican	White
Wells	Aye	Republican	White
Blue	No	Democrat	Black
Bryant	No	Democrat	Black
Clark	No	Democrat	Black
D. Davis	No	Democrat	Black
Ford	No	Democrat	Black
Foushee	No	Democrat	Black

J. Jackson	No	Democrat	White
Lowe	No	Democrat	Black
McKissick	No	Democrat	Black
Robinson	No	Democrat	Black
Smith	No	Democrat	White
Smith-Ingram	No	Democrat	Black
Stein	No	Democrat	White
Van Duyn	No	Democrat	White
Waddell	No	Democrat	Black
Woodard	No	Democrat	White
Rabon	Absent	Republican	White

Senate Roll Call on Committee Report Adoption, House Bill 263, North Carolina General Assembly,

<http://www.ncleg.net/gascripts/voteHistory/RollCallVoteTranscript.pl?sSession=2015&sChamber=S&RCS=507> (last visited Dec. 30, 2016).

78. On July 2, 2015, House Bill 263 was ratified and chaptered as Session Law 2015-138. House Bill 263, North Carolina General Assembly,
<http://www.ncleg.net/gascripts/BillLookUp/BillLookUp.pl?Session=2015&BillID=hb+263&submitButton=Go> (last visited Dec. 29, 2016).

Technical corrections bill

79. On September 29, 2015, during the full House’s consideration of Senate Bill 119, short-titled “GSC Technical Corrections 2015,” Representative John Faircloth of Guilford County moved to amend Session Law 2015-138. Senate Bill 119, North Carolina General Assembly,

<http://ncleg.net/gascripts/BillLookUp/BillLookUp.pl?Session=2015&BillID=s119&submitButton=Go> (last visited Dec. 29, 2016).

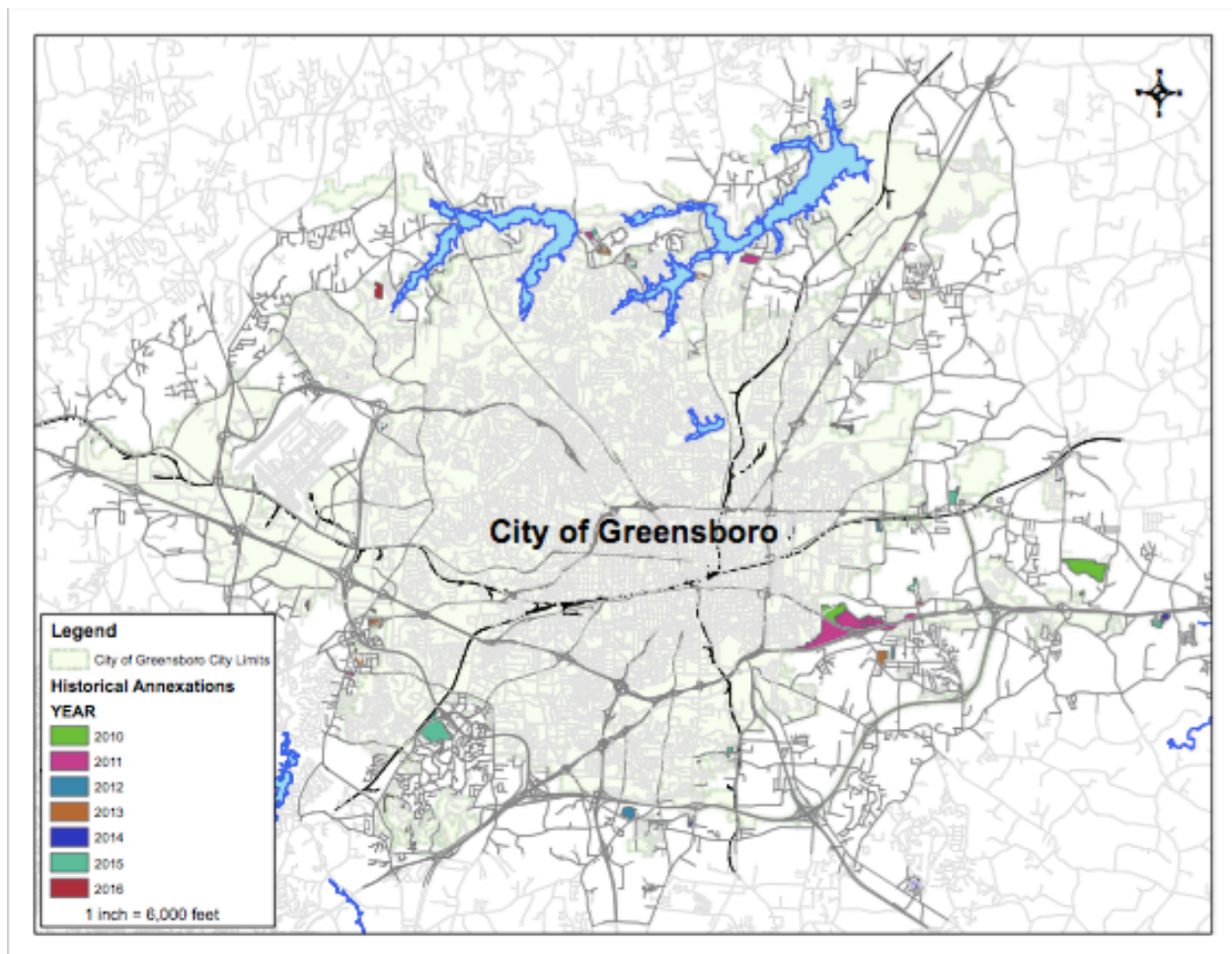
80. Representative Faircloth's amendment proposed to rewrite Section 2.(b) of Session Law 2015-138 to read, "Notwithstanding Part 4 of Article 5 of Chapter 160A of the General Statutes and G.S. 160A-23, the City of Greensboro shall not alter or amend the form of government for the City until after the return of the 2020 federal decennial Census." Senate Bill 119, Amendment A1, North Carolina General Assembly (Sept. 29, 2015),

<http://www.ncleg.net/Applications/BillLookUp/LoadBillDocument.aspx?SessionCode=2015&DocNum=6582&SeqNum=0>.

81. Representative Faircloth's amendment was adopted 74-37, and Senate Bill 119 went on to be codified as Session Law 2015-264 on October 1, 2015. *Id.*

Annexation of property into the City of Greensboro

82. Property annexed into the City of Greensboro from 2010 to 2016 is geographically distributed as follows:



City of Greensboro Historical Annexations Map 2010-2016, City of Greensboro (2016).

83. From 2010 to 2016, 190 occupied housing units and 1,411.5 acres were annexed into the City of Greensboro. Annexations and Detachments During the Period January 2, 2010 Through July 1, 2016, City of Greensboro (2016).

84. When the City of Greensboro annexes property into the city, the Guilford County Board of Elections assigns the property to an election district for the Greensboro City Council. Def.'s Response to Individual Pls.' First Set of Interrogatories at 4.

85. Staff at the County Board of Elections or County Geographic Information Systems (GIS) Department, under guidance from County Board of Elections staff,

receive annexation notices either individually or in bulk from the Office of the City Attorney. *Id.*

86. There is often a lag between annexations and the notice of annexation, especially when annexation notices are sent in bulk. *Id.*

87. Upon receipt of an annexation notice, county staff utilize the State Elections Information Management System (SEIMS) software to handle the annexed property. *Id.*

88. In the GeoCode editor of SEIMS, county staff either add, split, or append the newly annexed property to existing address points already in the system (for example, adding address 101 Main Street to the existing 1-100 Main Street). *Id.* If the newly annexed property is a satellite property, then the address point is simply added into the street file in SEIMS. *Id.*

89. If the newly annexed property is contiguous to existing City of Greensboro property, the new property is assigned to the same election district as the existing property. *Id.*

90. Satellite properties are assigned to the election district that is closest to existing city property and in the same precinct. *Id.*

91. A single newly annexed property, once the notice of annexation is received by county staff, takes approximately five minutes total to process for assignment to an election district. *Id.*

Authenticity of exhibits and publicly available documents

92. The parties stipulate that documents publicly available from government entities in either hard or electronic copy are admissible for evidentiary purposes even if such documents are not presented by the custodian.

93. The parties stipulate that transcripts of legislative debates included on the Joint Trial Exhibit List, ECF No. 115, were prepared by an independent court reporting service using publicly available audio recordings provided by the North Carolina General Assembly and are admissible for evidentiary purposes even if such documents are not presented by the custodian.

94. The parties stipulate that documents produced by members or staff of the North Carolina General Assembly are admissible for evidentiary purposes even if such documents are not presented by the custodian.

Respectfully submitted this 18th day of January, 2017.

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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

This is to certify that the undersigned has on this day electronically filed the foregoing in the above-titled action with the Clerk of the Court using the CM/ECF system, which will serve via electronic mail the following:

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